

42750-282

10/16/2014

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

42750-282

Date of Issuance:

OCT 16 2014

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Quinclorac 1.5 DMA AG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Morris Gaskins
Albaugh, Inc.
PO Box 2127
Valdosta, GA 31604

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on her motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

OCT 16 2014

Kable Bo Davis, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

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If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 9/11/2014

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows at (703) 347-0505 or meadows.sarah@epa.gov.

Kable Bo Davis, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

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GROUP 4 & 26 Herbicide

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG

For weed control in rice; grass grown for seed; fallow systems, preplant grain sorghum, and preplant wheat (see Crop-specific Information for geographic limitations); in-crop grain sorghum; noncrop areas; pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP), and switchgrass establishment and maintenance.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of quinclorac: 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid 18.92%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 81.08%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Equivalent to 1.50 lbs quinclorac: 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid equivalent per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferable by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<p>HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC TOLL FREE AT 1-800-424-9300.</p>	

EPA Reg. No. 42750-282

EPA Est. No. xxxxxx-xx-xxx

NET CONTENTS: _____ gallons

MANUFACTURED BY:
Albaugh, LLC
Ankeny, IA 50021

ACCEPTED

OCT 16 2014

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg No. 42750-282

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Causes moderate eye injury. May cause allergic skin response.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, follow instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, natural rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils
3. Shoes plus socks

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Keep out of lakes, ponds, and streams. DO NOT apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified in this label for use in rice. DO NOT contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of rinsate.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

P PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls,
- Chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, natural rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils,
- Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a secure, dry, well-ventilated area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity <5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other

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end and tip back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG is a soluble liquid designed for dilution with water, can be used for weed control in:

- Rice
- Grass grown for seed
- Fallow systems
- Preplant grain sorghum
- Preplant wheat (see Crop-specific Information for geographic limitations)
- In-crop grain sorghum
- Noncrop areas; pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP)
- Switchgrass establishment and maintenance

For optimum control, QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be combined with one of the tank mix partners listed in Crop-specific Information.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used as directed, QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG will control or suppress the weed species listed in Table 1. For complete information on rates, including restrictions on maximum rates per year, see Crop-specific Information. The following weed species require special instructions for best weed control or suppression.

Field and Hedge Bindweed Control

For best bindweed control, apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG in the fall just before the first killing frost. Bindweed plants should be actively growing and at least 4-inches long. If tillage is part of local postharvest practice, allow a minimum of 30 days after tillage for bindweed plants to regrow before application. For best long-term bindweed control, make yearly applications of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG at 22 to 32 fluid ounces per acre in the fall. Use the higher specified rate for dense populations or large plants.

Canada Thistle, Perennial Sowthistle, and Russian Thistle

Use 32 fluid ounces of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG per acre for suppression and annual growth control of

Canada thistle, perennial sowthistle, and Russian thistle. Apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG at rosette stage or bud stage. Avoid application when seed stalk is bolting. For best performance in pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP) on Canada thistle, perennial sowthistle, and Russian thistle, tank mix 32 fluid ounces per acre of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG with 4 to 6 ounces per acre of Distinct® herbicide.

Leafy Spurge

Use 32 to 64 fluid ounces of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG per acre in noncrop areas for suppression and annual growth control of leafy spurge. Apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG at yellow bract (prebloom) or in the fall before the first killing frost. For best performance in pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP) on leafy spurge, tank mix 32 fluid ounces per acre of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG with 4 to 6 ounces per acre of Distinct.

Table 1. TARGET WEEDS

WEEDS CONTROLLED	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Grass Weeds ¹ (0 to 2 inches)	
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Crabgrass, large	Digitaria sanguinalis
Foxtail, giant	Setaria faberi
Foxtail, green	Setaria viridis
Foxtail, yellow	Setaria pumila
Signalgrass, broadleaf	Urochloa platyphylla
Junglerice	Echinochloa colona
Annual Broadleaf Weeds (0 to 2 inches).	
Bedstraw, catchweed	Galium aparine
Clover	Trifolium spp.
Eclipta	Eclipta prostrata
Flax, volunteer	Linum usitatissimum
Jointvetch, Indian	Aeschynomene indica
Jointvetch, Northern	Aeschynomene virginica
Lettuce, prickly	Lactuca serriola
Morningglory, cypressvine	Ipomoea quamoclit
Morningglory, entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea
Morningglory, palmleaf	Ipomoea wrightii
Morningglory, pitted	Ipomoea lacunosa
Morningglory, purple moonflower.	Ipomoea turbinata
Morningglory, tall (common)	Ipomoea purpurea
Sesbania, hemp	Sesbania exaltata
Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	
Bindweed ² , field	Convolvulus arvensis
Bindweed ² , hedge	Calystegia sepium
WEEDS SUPPRESSED	
Annual Broadleaf Weeds (0 to 2 inches)	
Alligatorweed	Alternanthera philoxeroides
Kochia	Kochia scoparia
Lambsquarters, common	Chenopodium album
Ragweed, common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ragweed, giant	Ambrosia trifida
Sunflower, wild	Helianthus annuus
Thistle ² , Russian	Salsola tragus
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti

Perennial Broadleaf Weeds	
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Sowthistle ² , perennial	Sonchus arvensis
Spurge ² , leafy	Euphorbia esula
Thistle ² , Canada	
¹ For best control of annual grass weeds, target application before tillering. ² For specific instructions and limitations on bindweed species, Canada thistle, leafy spurge, perennial sowthistle, and Russian thistle, refer to the weed-specific information preceding this table.	

Mode of Action

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG herbicide is a systemic herbicide with plant uptake through both foliage and roots. Herbicide symptoms on susceptible plants include twisting, stunting, reddening, and chlorosis.

- Annual weeds - Symptoms may take up to two weeks after application to develop with death occurring in about three weeks.
- Perennial weeds - Symptoms may not be evident for several weeks after application; full effect may not be evident for 3 to 6 months.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes. However, repeated applications of a single mode of action in a weed management plan increase the probability of herbicide resistance developing in a population. Therefore, weed management programs should include rotations using herbicides with different modes of action.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG should be applied by ground equipment whenever possible. QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may also be applied using aerial equipment in certain states (see Table 2A and Table 2B). When applying by air, read and follow all drift management guidelines in this labeling.

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be applied as either a broadcast or spot spray application. For spot spray applications, DO NOT exceed the maximum per area application rates in this labeling for broadcast applications. Apply to actively growing weeds only.

For best control of most broadleaf weeds, apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG when weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum specified or labeled size and may lead to poor control.

In irrigated areas, irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

For best postemergence control, cover weeds thoroughly with spray solution for optimal foliar uptake of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG. Large leaf canopies can shelter smaller weeds which can prevent adequate spray coverage.

GROUND APPLICATION

Water Volume

Use 5 to 40 gallons of water per broadcast acre. When weed foliage is dense, higher spray volumes may be required.

Spray Pressure

DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Ensure sprayer rate controller hardware (if so equipped) does not allow pressure increase above the desired range.

Ground Application Equipment

- Use only nozzles spaced up to 20-inches apart that produce uniform spray patterns and thorough coverage. Select nozzles designed to produce larger spray droplets for reduced spray drift.
- DO NOT use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles.
- DO NOT use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.

AERIAL APPLICATION

When application with ground spray equipment is not possible, application by aircraft is acceptable if the aerial applicator understands the risks and assumes the liability associated with accidental spray drift from aerial application.

Water Volume

Apply a minimum of 5 gallons water per broadcast acre.

DO NOT make aerial application when:

- Prohibited by state regulations.
- Wind speed is more than 8 mph.
- Air temperature is more than 90° F.
- Environmental conditions exist for temperature inversions.

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be applied by air in states listed in Table 2A subject to geographic prohibitions listed in Table 2B.

Table 2A. QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG Aerial Application Permitted

Arkansas ¹	Nebraska ¹
Colorado ¹	Nevada
Idaho ¹	New Mexico ¹
Illinois	North Dakota ¹
Iowa	Oklahoma ¹
Kansas ¹	Oregon ¹
Louisiana	South Dakota ¹
Minnesota	Texas ¹
Mississippi	Utah ¹
Missouri	Washington ¹
Montana ¹	Wyoming
¹ See Table 2B for specific geographic restrictions where aerial application is not permitted.	

Because of the possible presence of endangered plant species as well as additional state restrictions, aerial application is **NOT** permitted in the geographic areas listed in Table 2B.

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Table 2B. Geographic Prohibitions on Aerial Application

STATE	COUNTY/GEOGRAPHIC AREA
Arkansas ¹	The area of Poinsett County one-mile west of Highway No. 1 to two-miles west of Highway No. 1 and one-mile east of Highway No. 163 to Ditch No. 10 from the Craighead/Poinsett county line to the Cross/Poinsett county line. See also, Arkansas Restrictions section for areas where QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG® L herbicide use is prohibited by ANY method of application.
Colorado	Boulder, Delta, Garfield, Jefferson, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Rio Blanco, San Miguel, Weld
Idaho	Idaho, Kootenai, Latah
Kansas	Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Coffey, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Pottawatomie, Riley, Shawnee
Montana	Lake, Missoula
Nebraska	Box Butte, Cherry, Garden, Hall, Lancaster, Morrill, Seward, Sheridan
New Mexico	Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, San Miguel
North Dakota	Ransom, Richland
Oklahoma	Choctaw, Craig, Rogers
Oregon	Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Douglas, Harney, Klamath, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Wallowa, Washington, Yamhill
South Dakota	Bennett, Brookings, Brown, Clay, Coddington, Day, Deuel, Grant, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Todd, Turner, Union, Yankton
Texas	Bandera, Coke, El Paso, Freestone, Hays, Hudspeth, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Leon, Live Oak, Madison, Mitchell, Nueces, Pecos, Robertson, Runnels, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Washington
Utah	Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Kane, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, Washington, Wayne, Weber
Washington	Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Island, Spokane

¹ Because there are additional state restrictions in Arkansas, contact the Arkansas Plant Board or a representative for specific instructions about applying QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG. L in Arkansas.

Arkansas Restrictions:

DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG (quinclorac) in an area from one-mile west of Highway No. 1 to one-mile east of Highway No. 163 from the Craighead/Poinsett county line to the Cross/Poinsett county line.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the aerial drift reduction advisory information presented below.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling droplet size:

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. DO NOT apply at wind speeds below 2 mph because of variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions because of the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g: when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

ADDITIVES

Postemergence Applications Only - Add 2 pints of crop oil concentrate (COC) or 1 to 2 pints of methylated seed oil (MSO) per acre for better leaf and stem uptake of the herbicide and enhanced weed control. A nitrogen fertilizer source [ammonium sulfate (AMS), urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)] can be added for better efficacy.

An 80% active nonionic spray surfactant (NIS; 1 quart per 100 gallons of water) and a nitrogen fertilizer source (AMS at 8.5 pounds per 100 gallons water) may be used when QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG® L herbicide is tank mixed with products that restrict the use of oil additives. This may result in reduced weed control with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG.

Due to the dry conditions, MSO plus AMS (8.5 pounds per 100 gallons of water) must be used when QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG is applied alone for bindweed control in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Use of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG without additives in these areas will lead to incomplete control.

Spray deposition aids (drift control additives) may be added to the spray solution to affect spray droplet size and other characteristics and reduce the potential for off-target, accidental spray drift.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be tank mixed with other registered products. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and Directions For Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Refer to Crop-specific Information section for tank mix products for use in rice and in-crop grain sorghum.

ALBAUGH, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on ALBAUGH, LLC labeling. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG with other pesticides, additives, or fertilizers. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than ALBAUGH, LLC-recommended tank mixes. Consult with your local ALBAUGH, LLC dealer regarding local tank mix options.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Add components in the sequence indicated in Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.
3. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
4. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. DO NOT use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.

1. Water - Fill clean tank 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Inductor - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. Products in PVA bags - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
5. Water-soluble products (including QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG herbicide)
6. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable)
7. Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable)
8. Remaining quantity of water

Maintain constant agitation during application.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Maximum Use Rates

- DO NOT apply more than 43 fluid ounces of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG per acre per season in rice.
- DO NOT apply more than a total of 64 fluid ounces of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG per acre per calendar year to all other use sites except rice.
- Restricted-entry Interval (REI) -12 hours
- DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG by air in any state not listed in Table 2A. See Table 2B for additional restrictions.
- DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG when air temperature is more than 90° F.
- Wind Speed
 - Ground application: DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG when wind speed is more than 10 mph.
 - Aerial application: DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG when wind speed is more than 8 mph.

- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation equipment.
- DO NOT apply to weeds or grass under stress because of lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, or unsatisfactory control may result.
- DO NOT apply to crops subjected to stress conditions such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, or crop injury may result.

Rainfast Period

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG is rainfast 6 hours after application.

Spray Drift to Sensitive Crops

- DO NOT allow QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG to drift outside the intended target areas onto other desirable plants, especially sensitive crops belonging to the following plant families, or severe injury will occur.
 1. Solanaceae - tomato, potato, tobacco, eggplant, peppers (Capsicum), among others
 2. Umbelliferae - celery, parsley, carrot, among others
 3. Leguminosae - alfalfa, green bean, among others
 4. Convolvulaceae - sweet potato, among others
 5. Chenopodiaceae - spinach, sugar beet, among others
 6. Malvaceae - okra, among others
 7. Cucurbitaceae - watermelon, cantaloupe, squash, pumpkin, among others
 8. Compositae - lettuce, sunflower, among others
 9. Linaceae - flax
- DO NOT allow spray containing QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG to drift onto areas where tomatoes are to be planted, have been planted, or onto emerged/transplanted tomatoes, or severe injury will occur.
- DO NOT use QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG in tank mixes not specified on this label.
- DO NOT premix QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG with fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, additives, or fertilizers or contamination of mixing equipment and movement of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG to off-site mixing areas can occur.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

- In case of crop failure, only rice, spring or winter wheat, or grain sorghum may be immediately replanted. DO NOT plant any crop other than rice, spring or winter wheat, or grain sorghum for 10 months following application.
- Wheat may be planted 6 months after a QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG herbicide application in the following states: Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
- For alfalfa, carrots, clover, dry beans, flax, lentils, peas, safflower, Solanaceous crops listed in Spray Drift to Sensitive Crops section, and sugar beets, DO NOT replant for 24 months. Conduct a bioassay before planting any of these crops.
- QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

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CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

RICE

Whenever possible, apply spray mixtures with ground spray equipment.

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG can be used for weed control in dry-seeded, water-seeded, and Clearfield® rice planting and production cultures. QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be applied to rice fields to control barnyardgrass (including propanil-resistant bio-types), other annual grass weeds and certain broadleaf weeds.

Crop Tolerance

Rice is tolerant to QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG when used according to label use directions and under typical growing conditions.

Adverse weather conditions or high use rate from spray overlap or other sources may contribute to leaf twisting, buggy whipping, or other abnormal growth characteristics. In broadcast or water-seeded rice, seed on the soil surface in direct contact with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG is the most sensitive. These symptoms are typically short-lived, and rice usually recovers without significant stand loss or other injury.

Application Rates and Timing

Irrigation and Flood Water

Best weed control with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG depends on timely irrigation, including flush irrigation, to maintain moist soil conditions and establishment of permanent flood water. Keep soil moist to maintain weed control. If soil is permitted to dry and weeds emerge, flush irrigate the field to reactivate residual activity of the herbicide while weeds are small (1 inch or less). If needed, make additional QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG applications, but DO NOT apply more than 43 fluid ounces per acre per season.

In water-seeded rice plantings and in pinpoint flood culture, drain all water from the rice field and ensure seedling rice has at least 2 leaves before applying QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG. Rice seedlings without 2 leaves may be injured. Form flood water levees before applying QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG for more consistent weed control. Residual weed control on the levee is dependent on moist soil conditions on the levee. If soil on the levee dries, erratic weed control may result.

If a heavy rain occurs after applying QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG, drain excess water from the rice field to avoid possible rice injury.

Soil Application

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG can be applied to the soil surface before, during, or after planting dry-seeded rice. Soil texture and clay content determine the use rate for weed control. For best control in high clay content (heavy-texture) soil, use higher specified rates. Refer to Table 3 for use rates based on soil texture.

Foliar Application

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG can be applied to foliage of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds in dry-seeded and water-seeded rice. When applied to weed foliage, leaves and stems partially uptake the herbicide. Rice must be flushed after foliar application to maximize root absorption for commercially acceptable weed control. Additionally, herbicide reaching the soil surface moves into the soil with rainfall or irrigation, which provides residual weed control.

Weeds are effectively controlled with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG application rates of 26 to 32 fluid ounces per acre. Refer to Table 3 for application rates based on weed size or growth stage.

Table 3 Weeds Controlled, Application Rates, and Application Timing

Annual Weeds Controlled		Soil Application (fl ozs/A)			Foliar Application (fl ozs/A)	
		Coarse Soil ¹	Medium Soil ²	Fine Soil ³	Small Weeds Controlled and Short-term Soil Residual	Large Weeds Controlled and Long-term Soil Residual
Common Name	Scientific Name					
Grass Weeds						
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli	22 to 28	32	43	26 to 32 up to 2 inches	26 to 43 2 to 3 inches
Crabgrass, large	Digitaria sanguinalis					
Junglerice	Echinochloa colona					
Signalgrass, broadleaf	Urochloa platyphylla					
Broadleaf Weeds						
Eclipta	Eclipta prostrata	22 to 28	32	43	26 to 32 up to 2 leaves	32 to 43 up to 3 leaves
Jointvetch, Indian	Aeschynomene indica					
Jointvetch, Northern	Aeschynomene virginica					
Morningglory, cypressvine	Ipomoea quamoclit					
Morningglory, entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula					
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea					
Morningglory, palmleaf	Ipomoea wrightii					
Morningglory, pitted	Ipomoea lacunosa					
Morningglory, purple moonflower	Ipomoea turbinata					
Morningglory, tall (common)	Ipomoea purpurea					
Sesbania, hemp	Sesbania exaltata					
Alligatorweed*	Alternanthera philoxeroides	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	n/a

¹ Sandy loam
² Silt, loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam
³ Silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, clay, gumbo, and buckshot
* Partial control. Rice must be in at least the 2-leaf stage. For best control, establish permanent flood within 2 days after QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA application.

RICE TANK MIXES

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG herbicide controls many annual grass and broadleaf weeds. For more effective weed control or additional weeds controlled, tank mix QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG with other herbicides labeled for weed control in rice. See Table 4 for tank mix information. Read and follow all use directions, precautions, and restrictions for each herbicide in the spray mixture. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Table 4. Tank Mixes with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG Application Rate of 22 to 43 fluid ounces per Acre

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TANK MIX PRODUCT (rate/Acre)
Cocklebur	Xanthium strumarium	Basagran® herbicide 1.5 to 2.0 pints
Dayflower spp.	Commelina spp.	Basagran 1.5 to 2.0 pints
Morningglory, cypressvine	Ipomoea quamoclit	Command® 3ME herbicide 0.8 to 1.6 pints
Morningglory, entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula	
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea	
Morningglory, palmleaf	Ipomoea wrightii	
Morningglory, pitted	Ipomoea lacunosa	
Morningglory, purple moonflower	Ipomoea turblnata	
Morningglory, tall (common)	Ipomoea purpurea	
Nutsedge, yellow	Cyperus esculentus	Basagran 1.5 to 2.0 pints
Red rice	Oryza rufipogon	Newpath® herbicide ¹ 4 to 6 fl ozs
Sesbania, hemp	Sesbania exaltata	Ultra Blazer® herbicide ² 0.5 to 1.0 pint or Command 3ME 0.8 to 1.6 pints
Sprangletop	Leptochloa spp.	Prowl® H ₂ O herbicide ³ 1.5 to 2.0 pints or Bolero® 8 EC herbicide ⁴ 0.5 to 1.0 pint or Command 3ME 0.8 to 1.6 pints
¹ Apply tank mix only on Clearfield rice varieties and hybrids. ² Apply tank mix after rice has reached the 3-leaf stage. ³ Apply tank mix to soil surface after planting, before rice emergence, and before sprangletop emergence. ⁴ Apply tank mix to soil surface 1 to 5 days before rice emergence.		

In addition to tank mix products described in Table 4, the following products may also be tank mixed with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG for use in Rice:

- Beyond Herbicide (Clearfield rice only)
- Ricestar HT Herbicide

RICE - SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- MAXIMUM USE RATES
 - 43 fluid ounces per acre per application
 - 43 fluid ounces per acre per year (season)
- PREHARVEST INTERVAL (PHI)
 - DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG herbicide within 40 days before rice harvest.
- DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG to rice that is heading.
- DO NOT use rice straw or processing by-products (such as chaff, hulls, etc.) as soil amendments or mulch for high-value crops such as bedding stock, vegetable transplants, or ornamental and fruit trees.
- DO NOT use treated rice fields for aquaculture of edible fish and crustaceans (crayfish).
- After QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG application, DO NOT use water from rice cultivation to irrigate any crop other than rice.
- SOIL RESTRICTIONS
 - DO NOT use QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG on precision-cut fields until the second rice crop or injury can occur.
 - DO NOT use QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG on sand and loamy sand soils.
 - DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG to rice fields with a history of poor water-holding capacity (porous subsoil) or erratic weed control may result.
 - DO NOT apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG on rice-growing soil that does not have an impermeable hard pan to provide good water-holding capacity.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Application Rates

Apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG at 22 to 32 fluid ounces per acre for control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds (see Weeds Controlled section).

Application Timing

Apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG after grass seed harvest and hay removal but before the first killing frost. Refer to Weeds Controlled section for use directions.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be used in cool-season and warm-season grass grown for seed listed in Table 5.

Table 5. QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG Tolerant Grass Varieties Grown for Seed

COOL-SEASON GRASS
Bromegrass, meadow
Bromegrass, smooth
Bromegrass, smooth x meadow cross
European dune grass
Fescue, fine

Fescue, tall
Junegrass
Kentucky bluegrass
Needlegrass, green
Orchardgrass
Quackgrass
Ryegrass, annual
Ryegrass, Indian
Ryegrass, perennial
Wheatgrass, bluebunch
Wheatgrass, bluebunch x quack cross
Wheatgrass, crested
Wheatgrass, fairway
Wheatgrass, fairway x crested cross
Wheatgrass, intermediate
Wheatgrass, pubescent
Wheatgrass, Siberian
Wheatgrass, slender
Wheatgrass, tall
Wheatgrass, thickspike
Wheatgrass, Western
Wildrye, Altai
Wildrye, basin
Wildrye, beardless
Wildrye, Dahurian
Wildrye, mammoth
Wildrye, Russian
WARM-SEASON GRASS
Bermudgrass
Bluestem, big
Bluestem, little
Bluestem, sand
Grama, blue
Grama, side-oats
Sandreed, prairie
Switchgrass

FALLOW SYSTEMS, PREPLANT GRAIN SORGHUM, AND PREPLANT WHEAT

Application Rates and Timing

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG herbicide can be applied in fallow areas, preplant grain sorghum, and preplant wheat (unless otherwise noted) at 22 fluid ounces per acre for control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds (see Table 1). For bindweed control with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG, refer to weed-specific information in Weeds Controlled section.

Timing-specific Instructions

When QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG is applied as a preplant treatment in wheat, plant wheat at least 1-inch deep. Shallow planting (less than 1-inch deep) may result in possible crop injury when wheat is subjected to drought or other stress conditions.

See Table 6 for tank mix use rates with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG in fallow systems, preplant grain sorghum, and preplant wheat.

FALLOW SYSTEMS, PREPLANT GRAIN SORGHUM, AND PREPLANT WHEAT
-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

- Wheat may be planted 6 months after a QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG application.

Table 6. Tank Mix Use Rates/Acre with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG in Fallow Systems, Preplant Grain Sorghum, Preplant Wheat and in Crop Grain Sorghum

Herbicide Tank Mix Partner	Fallow Systems and Preplant Wheat	Grain Sorghum	
		Preplant	Post-emergence
2,4-D	0.375 to 1.0 lb ai		0.125 to 0.5 lb ai
Atrazine	-	0.5 to 1.0 lb ai	
Clarity® herbicide	4 to 16 fl ozs		8 fl ozs
Peak® herbicide	-	-	0.25 oz
Glyphosate	12 to 32 fl ozs		-
Buctril® herbicide	-	-	16 fl ozs
Buctril + Atrazine	-	-	32 fl ozs
Guardsman Max® herbicide	-	-	40 to 64 fl ozs

IN CROP GRAIN SORGHUM

Application Rates and Timing

Apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG to grain sorghum at 22 to 32 fluid ounces per acre from pre-emergence to post-emergence (plants up to 12-inches tall) for control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds (see Table 1).

For best annual grass control, apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG at 22 to 32 fluid ounces per acre in a tank mix with atrazine at 0.5 to 1.0 pound ai per acre when weeds are less than 2-inches tall.

DO NOT use liquid fertilizer as a carrier for postemergence application of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG to grain sorghum.

See Table 6 for tank mix use rates with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG in post-emergence grain sorghum.

NONCROP AREAS (Fencelines, Roadsides, and Rights-of-way)

Application Rates and Timing

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be applied to non-crop areas (fencelines, roadsides, highway medians, utilities, and railroad and pipeline rights-of-way) for control of certain weeds in the Noxious Weed Control Programs, Districts, or Areas including broadcast or spot treatments.

Apply 22 to 32 fluid ounces of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG per acre for control of annual weeds, or 32 to 64 fluid ounces per acre for other perennial weeds (see Table 1). For bindweed control with QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG, refer to weed-specific information in Weeds Controlled section.

DO NOT apply more than a total of 64 fluid ounces of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG per acre per calendar year.

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use in noncrop areas unless prohibited on the respective product label. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

PASTURES (including pasture grown for hay), RANGELAND, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LAND (CRP), and SWITCHGRASS ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG herbicide may be used in cool-season and warm-season pasture and rangeland grass listed in Table 8.

Application Rates and Timing

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be used in established pasture, rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP), and switch-grass establishment and maintenance as a postemergence product with residual control.

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be applied at 12 to 64 fluid ounces per acre to control grass and broadleaf weeds, including field bindweed and leafy spurge (refer to weed-specific information in Weeds Controlled section and Table 7).

Table 7 Application Rates

Pasture (including pasture grown for hay), Rangeland, Conservation Reserve Program Land (CRP), and Switchgrass Establishment and Maintenance	
Target Weeds	Rate/Acre (fl ozs product)
Grass and broadleaf control	22 to 32
Bindweed control*	22 to 32
Bindweed maintenance*	12
Leafy spurge control	32** to 64
* See weed-specific information in Weeds Controlled section.	
**Suppression only; must be tank mixed with Distinct herbicide at 4 to 6 ozs per acre for effective control.	

Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes

QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use in pasture and rangeland unless prohibited on the respective product label. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

PASTURE, RANGELAND, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LAND (CRP), and SWITCHGRASS - SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- DO NOT cut treated area for hay within 7 days after treatment; however, there is no waiting-period restriction on grazing forage following application of QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG at labeled rates.
- DO NOT apply to water or areas where surface water is present.
- DO NOT apply to irrigation ditches or areas that act as a channel for water entering cropland.

Table 8. QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG – Tolerant Pasture and Rangeland Grass

COOL-SEASON GRASS
Bromegrass, meadow
Bromegrass, smooth
Bromegrass, smooth x meadow cross
European dunegrass
Fescue, fine*
Fescue, tall
Junegrass
Kentucky bluegrass
Needle-and-thread
Needlegrass, green
Orchardgrass
Ryegrass, annual
Ryegrass, Indian
Ryegrass, perennial
Wheatgrass, bluebunch
Wheatgrass, bluebunch x quack cross
Wheatgrass, crested
Wheatgrass, fairway
Wheatgrass, fairway x crested cross
Wheatgrass, intermediate
Wheatgrass, pubescent
Wheatgrass, Siberian
Wheatgrass, slender
Wheatgrass, tall
Wheatgrass, thickspike
Wheatgrass, Western
Wildrye, Altai
Wildrye, basin
Wildrye, beardless
Wildrye, Dahurian
Wildrye, mammoth
Wildrye, Russian
WARM-SEASON GRASS
Bermudgrass**
Bluestem, big
Bluestem, little
Bluestem, sand
Buffalograss
Grama, blue
Grama, side-oats
Indiangrass
Lovegrass
Sandreed, prairie
Switchgrass
* Apply QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG only to fine fescue blends.
** QUINCLORAC 1.5 DMA AG application to Bermudagrass may result in temporary yellowing (chlorosis) under certain conditions.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended

consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of ALBAUGH, LLC ("ALBAUGH, LLC") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

ALBAUGH, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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Uses with Other Products (Tank Mixes)

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